FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.

THE acting Magistrates of Cumberland County are hereby notified to attend at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 8th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M. for the purpose of electing a County Solicitor, taking the Sheriff's Bonds, and transacting other public business.

BENJ. ROBINSON, *Chairman.*

August 10, 1835. 49-tm.

THE Subscribers having determined to remove to the West, offer their Stock, consisting of a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,
At very reduced prices, for cash or notes at Bank with approved security. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine, as they are determined to sell.

W. & J. FARMER.

August 8. 49tf.

Bacon, Sugar and Coffee.

10,000 POUNDS SUPERIOR *BACON*, on hand, and a large Stock of GROCERIES & DRY GOODS daily expected.

E B. DRAKE.

August 10th, 1835. 49 2w.

Mallett's Mill,

BEING now in order, will receive grain upon the customary terms.

C. P MALLETT.

August 11, 1835.

Notice.

ANY person holding in their care, or otherwise, any Books or papers belonging to me, will do me a favor by leaving them at the Lafayette Hotel.

S. F. NELSON.

August 11, 1835. 49 2w.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, on the following branches:—

Anatomy—John E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery—John Wagner, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology—James Moultrie, Jr., M. D.
Obstetrics—Thomas G. Prioleau, M D.
Chemistry—Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Materia Medica—Henry R. Frost, M D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—Jno. Bellinger, M D

Opportunities for Clinical instruction will be afforded at the Infirmary attached to the Institution, and the Marine Hospital and City Alms House, the Wards of which, by a *Resolution of the City Council*, are open to all Students of Medicine in the city.

HENRY R. FROST. Dean.

Charleston, July 30. 49-tN1

VIRGINIA & NO. CAROLINA *Country Merchants.*

EDWIN JAMES & CO., PETERSBURG, VIR., WOULD respectfully inform the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that they have made arrangements to offer for sale the ensuing Fall, an unusually large supply of foreign and domestic DRY GOODS, a large portion of which will have been bought for money Their importations both from France and England are now afloat — Also, a large portion of their Domestic Goods, from N York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, all of which having been bought in the different markets very early in the season, and many at a profit below what they are now commanding. Early in September, their entire supply will be open, (of which due notice will be given,) which shall not be inferior to any ever offered South of the Potomac.—They are content only to remark, that they will not be undersold by any jobber in the U. States.

E. JAMES & CO.

Petersburg, August 5. 49 4t

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his small FARM, pleasantly situated on the waters of Big Brush Creek, half a mile south of Lambert's Mills. It is well watered, has a good Dwelling House, Orchard, &c Persons who wish to purchase, are invited to call and examine the premises.

DANIEL PEARCE.

Randolph County, N. C., July 21, 1835.—49tf.

Peck's Patent improved Machines, FOR MANUFACTURING TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARES.

THE Subscriber is Agent for the sale of the above Machines, and has just received two sets, which he offers for sale entire, or in parts of sets.

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, July 18. 1835. 46-eow4t.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville Hay Street, one door above Wellkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIDD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Firm of ISHAM BLAKE & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ISHAM BLAKE, Sen'r.
THOMAS C. BLAKE.

August 1, 1835. 48tf

THE undersigned having entered into Copartnership under the Firm of **BLAKE & STEEL,** will carry on the Mercantile business in future, at the old stand of I. Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where they design keeping constantly on hand an assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Of a good quality.—And hope by attention to business, and exertions to please those who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage. The old friends and customers of I. Blake & Son, are solicited to favor the new Firm with their custom.

THOMAS C. BLAKE.
AUGUSTUS W. STEEL.

N. B. The settlement of the business of I. Blake & Son, will be attended to by T. C. Blake. All persons interested are invited to call and have their accounts adjusted, either by notes or otherwise

T. C BLAKE.

August 1, 1835. 48-tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to close his present business, would request all those indebted to him to make payment by 1st September, and all those having claims to present them for payment.

ELIJAH FULLER.

August 3d, 1835. 48 4w

Southern Temperance Convention.

THE utility of Temperance Conventions has been too well and too frequently tested to admit of a doubt. The great and leading principles of Temperance are, it is true, settled, and the measure now about to be recommended, can only reiterate and confirm previous decisions; but still this alone would be of sufficient importance to justify a more extended effort, than any heretofore made at the South. Our friends at the North, are, in some respects, differently situated than we are South of the Potomac, and this very difference calls upon us to unite our counsels and deliberations in devising some plan of operations suited to our circumstances and wants. Any plan of action which will suit any Southern State, will suit all, with very slight modifications; while, for the most part, plans which are successful at the North, utterly fail when so applied to the South. But not to enter into a detail of what must be obvious to all, the Executive Committee of the Virginia Temperance Society, after mature deliberation, and after consulting with friends from the States South of them, have come to the conclusion, that the cause of Temperance at the South, will be greatly promoted by a general Southern Temperance Convention, during the ensuing autumn.

They do, therefore, most respectfully appoint and request such a Convention, to meet at *Fayetteville, N C., on Wednesday, the fourth day of November next, at eleven o'clock in the morning.*

They also request all Temperance Societies in Virginia, North Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia, to send at least one delegate to said Convention. And they also suggest that the State Society in each of the above named States be represented by at least ten delegates each. Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida, are invited to send representatives.

CHARLES YALE, *General Agent.*

Raleigh, N C., July 25, 1835.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The foregoing communication from the Virginia Temperance Society addressed to the Secretary of this Society, being laid before the Managers and read: it was

Resolved, That the Managers of this Society highly approve of the proposed General Southern Temperance Convention, to be held at the time and place above specified; and earnestly recommend to all the local Temperance Societies of the State to send each a delegate to said Convention.

Resolved, That the Editors of Newspapers in this city and other Editors throughout the State friendly to the Temperance cause, be requested to give the proceedings of this meeting as many insertions gratis as may be convenient.

By order of the Managers.

L B JOHNSON, *Sec'y*

$100 Reward.

I WILL give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named BESS and her CHILDREN, supposed to be three in number. This Woman is about 27 years of age, and has been runaway some seven or eight years: was the property of Joseph Green, dec'd, at the time of her elopement: she was sold as she run, as the property of said Green's estate, and purchased by J P Gause, Esq., who subsequently sold her to Benj. S. Leonard, of whom I have lately purchased her, in like manner, with all the Children she may have. She is described to be of yellow complection, low in stature, hair inclining to straightness, has a scar mark on one or other cheek, extending a little down the neck, caused from a blister application, and when last seen in this neighborhood, about two years since, had some one or two of her upper fore teeth somewhat decayed, which may be gone by this time.

It is said that this negro has lived in this neighborhood, as a runaway, and has had the assistance of a woman by the name of Priscilla, in affording her shelter and sustenance. BESS being a *first rate seamstress*, was enabled to earn a living in this way, until within some 18 months or 2 years ago, when Priscilla made a visit to Fayetteville, to see her Brother, whose name is *Solomon Nash;* since which nothing has been heard of Bess hereabouts; it is therefore fair to conclude, that she went with Priscilla to Fayetteville, where, there is little doubt, she is passing as free, and by some assumed name; it is supposed she calls herself Sarah, or Betsey. A negro fellow by the name of Abel, that went from this place to follow the business of a carpenter, may know something of Bess. There is no doubt but she goes well dressed.

I will furthermore give for such evidence as will lead to conviction and punishment of any person harboring Bess, or of having any of her Children, (after this date;) if a white person of responsibility, $100, if a free coloured, or *worthless* white person $50, and if a slave $25.

ARCH'D McRAE.

Wilmington, July 16. 1835. 46 5t-eowtf.

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835. 46tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their *Spring Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835. 33tf

New, Cheap and Desirable GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chaily, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols, HATS and SHOES, STOCKS and COLLARS,
Shell Combs of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835 34tf.

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36tf.

DEBATE IN CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

The Articles of Amendment, in relation to the number of Members of which the Senate and House of Commons shall consist, being under consideration, Mr. FISHER moved to fill the blank with the word *"biennial."* The question having been stated from the Chair—

Mr. EDWARDS said, he did not rise to detain the Convention; for, if disposed to do so, he felt too unwell to make the attempt. But he owed it to the Convention to state, that whilst concurring in the Articles under consideration, so far as the number of Members in each House was concerned, yet he could not vote for them if the blank was filled with the word *biennial.* He had pronounced it the other day, one of the most important questions to come before the Convention, and subsequent reflection had gone to confirm the opinion. He could not therefore vote for any adjustment of Representation which would authorize elections only at intervals of two years. This statement was due to himself—due to candor—and due to the Convention. Anxious that every amendment made to the Constitution should be confirmed, he was sorry to see this matter so pertinaciously insisted on; for in his opinion, if adopted, the people would reject the Constitution They would not part with the control over their Representatives which annual Elections gave, for the sake of speculative notions of economy. For the whole matter was open to conjecture, and the experiment was to be tried whether there would be any saving or not. He did not himself believe there would, for the Legislature would sit twice as long every two years, and, in the end, the expenditure would be fully as great.

Mr. CARSON of Rutherford, remarked, that he took part in this discussion with extreme reluctance, and felt much embarrassment in rising to do so. The manifestation of sentiment, exhibited the other day, was so clearly indicative of the result of the vote about to be taken on this question, that he should certainly not have troubled the Convention, but that he wished to justify the vote he should be bound to give.

Mr. C. said, he believed the great object which the people had in view in authorizing the call of a Convention, was to correct the inequalities of our Representation. That point attained, the most important and the one which most concerned them, they cared but little about any other alterations. In the discussions we have had on this question, economy and retrenchment have been assigned as primary considerations why biennial sessions should be preferred. In no part of the State, of which he had personal knowledge, had this question been put in all its bearings before the people; and really, the more he heard it touched upon, the stronger was his conviction, it had better be left as it was. There are, said he, but three or four States in this whole Union, where biennial sessions are required by their respective Constitutions. With three of those, to wit: Delaware, Mississippi and Missouri, we have no connexion and can have no sort of practical intercourse; but in those States bordering on us, with which we might be presumed to have legislative intercourse, as well as in the Congress of the United States, all have their annual Sessions, and it might often occur in the course of all future time, that great and urgent matters might require that we should have simultaneous sessions. So far therefore, as this State might require a joint action with her contiguous sister States, it would be an advantage to have annual sessions.

Mr. C. said, that since the discussion the other day on this subject, at which time he felt inclined to vote for bienniel sessions, he had bestowed much reflection on the subject, and the consequence was, that his mind had undergone a change. He begged leave to call the attention of the Convention to certain principles defined and laid down in our Bill of Rights, and what were they? It is to be observed, that though the Bill of Rights is declared to be a part of the State Constitution, yet it forms no portion of the organic part or body of our State Government, and enters no where into either the Legislative, Judicial or Executive Departments. It is therefore, nothing more nor less than the most solemn declarations of those rights essential to the preservation of freedom, and which the wisdom of our ancestors have made sacred by engrafting upon our Constitution—the principles of which are not new, but have been laid down and recognized from time immemorial. The 18th Section declares "that the people have a right to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to instruct their Representatives and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances." The 20th Section declares "that for redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, Elections ought to be often held." The word *often* might be regarded as used in a qualified sense, and it might be said, that once in two years is *often*, within the true meaning of the Bill of Rights. But he believed this construction to be inconsistent and unreasonable, seeing the practical exposition given of it by the framers of our Constitution themselves, in fixing upon annual sessions.

There is another Section, said Mr. C. to which he would call the attention of honorable gentlemen. That is the 21st Section, which declares "that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." What are fundamental principles? One of them is the supervisory power the people have over their Representatives, and may be found in the first Article of the Bill of Rights, which declares "that all political power is derivable from and belongs to the people." So far as you postpone or put off the right of suffrage, so you weaken and cut up this most excellent principle of free Governments. This Constitution, I trust, will not hastily repudiate and set it at defiance.

If, Mr. President, the people who have this right to apply to the Legislature for a redress of their grievances, are to be put off for two years, before they can be heard, and run all the chances of disappointment in the end, why Sir, it amounts to a denial of the privilege, and is to my mind, a manifest violation of the true spirit of that clause, and can be no longer considered an axiom in free Governments. Again Sir, frequent Elections give value to the right of suffrage, and secure a prompt and faithful accountability from the Representative to his constituent, and in the law-making branch ought not to be departed from. His motto was—annual Elections and short sessions. By this means, we would have a rational system of Legislative economy and preserve our Institutions in their happy and just proportions. To be blotted out of political existence for two years—the very thought chilled his blood and made him feel for the safety and prosperity of the State. Before manhood, and in his boyish days, he was lifted in joyous transport, at each anniversary of this our political jubilee. The spirit, the jovial animation with which the people of all ages and conditions, press forward to the polls, prove by the manner of its enjoyment, that they set a high value upon this privilege.

Mr. C. said, that annually, in his section of the State, when people had finished working their crops, they assemble at public places to hear political discussions, then being carried on by those canvassing for their suffrages; and many of these discussions are managed with great spirit, and are often replete with instruction to those, no otherwise conversant in political affairs; and of that class, are a large portion of their hearers. If it be true, that one of the best securities of the rights and privileges of a free people, is to enlighten them on these topics, I would say, in proportion as you take away or diminish their elective rights and prevent opportunities of mingling with and hearing public men, and profiting by public discussions, in the same degree, you weaken and detract from the stability of our free institutions. His own observation and experience warranted him in saying, that these discussions in politics now-a-days, though more frequent, yet they were listened to, and were often delivered in a style to make useful impressions on the people, and served to put them in possession of the public topics which at the particular juncture were of the greatest moment. It might be said, that there are other sources of political information; for instance, the newspapers of the day. This species of reading is extending and becoming more diffused; but it is not general, and is not half so good as a spirited discussion before the people. In the Northern States, the people have the advantage of free Schools, and education is more universal. Here, we are not so generally educated, and therefore need all the benefits of knowledge derived from these and other sources. Collision of sentiment elicits the truth; and it is, said Mr. C. a sound, though a hackneid expression, that when the people know the truth, they have no other interest than to do right in public affairs. Mr. C said, he disliked this innovation extremely, and was sorry to see gentlemen as pertinacious on this point. He was unwilling that a chasm should take place in our Legislative Councils for so long a time as two years It will dampen the love of country and wean the people from the bosom of their own State institutions. Being in favor of annual elections and short sessions, he should vote against the amendment which proposes Elections only once in two years.

Mr. FISHER said, he was in favor of biennial sessions for a few reasons, which he would briefly state. In the first place, he thought they would insure to the State more careful, and better legislation. If there be biennial sessions, there must be biennial elections When elections take place only once in every two years, he thought the people would be more particular in the choice of their members I am in favor of frequent elections, said Mr. F. but there may be such a thing as having them too frequent. Whenever a thing becomes very common, it ceases to be much valued, and when we cease to prize it, we are careless how we use it. The elective franchise is the greatest political privilege we enjoy, and the danger is, that we undervalue it by the frequency of elections. By having our State elections only once in two years, the people will value the privilege more highly, and exercise it more judiciously. As it now is, in many places we see that the people care but little about going to the polls, and oftentimes give themselves but little trouble to inquire into the qualifications of the candidates: They say, it is only for one year, and if the election goes wrong, next year they can correct. Members of Congress are chosen only once in two years, and has the country experienced any inconvenience or injury from this? I think not. If it be proper to elect members of Congress whose powers are so vitally connected with the principles of liberty, only once in two years, can it be less so to elect in the same manner members of the State Legislature, whose sphere of action is more limited and less dangerous to the rights of the people? In the new States, where there is a constant filling up of the country, where new counties are every year springing into existence, and where new laws and regulations become necessary, it is certainly proper that there should be annual sessions of the Legislature; but in an old State, like North Carolina, where every thing is settled, where the system of laws are established, and all the institutions of the country fixed, no such necessity can exist. When there is nothing for the Legislature to do, why bring it in session? It is with Legislative bodies, as with every other mass of men, if they have nothing to do that ought to be done, they will be very apt to set about doing what they ought not to do. For my part, said Mr. F. I think, at present, there is more danger to be apprehended to the institutions of the country from too much than from too little legislation. When we look around and see the Legislatures of the several States, and of the Federal Government, all in full operation at the same time, manufacturing laws at the rate of five thousand a year, it is a matter of wonder that our political institutions can remain permanent under this annual flood of enactments, changes and innovations. It looks like unsettling the country.

A second reason in favor of biennial sessions, is, that the Legislature itself being better selected, will be more cautious in its enactments. The members will consider that the laws they make will have to stand for two years, and therefore they will be more careful what they do. As it now is, laws of doubtful policy are often enacted, because if they do not work well, they can next session be repealed.

A third reason is, that there will be more steadiness and consistency in our legislation. It now often happens, that laws are enacted at one session and are repealed at the next. The session adjourns in January—the Acts usually come out in May, and the elections take place in August. So that the laws are scarcely promulgated, before the new members are elected. It often happens, said Mr. F. that an act is passed at one session, is repealed at the next, and at the succeeding one re-enacted This was the case with that important act abolishing Imprisonment for Debt. Now, if there were biennial sessions, the people would have time to see the operations of the law, and could determine better, whether it ought to be repealed or continued.

Mr F. said, he was in favor of biennial sessions, on the score of ECONOMY. Economy is not less a virtue in Governments than in private families — Whenever we see a Government disregarding the principles of economy, we may look out for abuses and corruptions. If therefore, biennial sessions, in addition to other advantages, will occasion a considerable saving in public expenditures, surely we ought not to disregard this consideration. Will this be the case? Some gentlemen say not, but he was certain it would. We know that the annual expense of the Legislature has been, for a good while past, about $40,000. At the last session, our Legislature consisted of 202 members; the new Constitution will throw off 32 of these, and leave in future 170 members in both Houses. For several years past the Legislature has continued in session from 50 to 55 days, or, from 100 to 110 days in two years If a Legislature consisting of 202 members, could do the business of two years in 100 or 110 days, Mr. F. said, he felt certain a Legislature of 170 members, can do the same amount of business in 75 days; for the reason that small bodies do business with greater despatch, than large ones. One hundred and seventy members, with incidental expenses, for a session of 75 days, will cost about $40,000, or only one-half what two sessions now cost. Is this sum worth saving? Certainly it was.

Mr. F. said, he would very briefly notice one or two of the objections advanced against biennial sessions. It is contended that there ought to be annual sessions of the State Legislatures, in order that they may stand as guards over the rights of the people against the encroachments of the Federal Government. This was not a new idea to him; he had considered it before he came here, and felt its weight. He believed with those who opposed biennial sessions, that the State Legislatures are the natural and legitimate guardians of the rights of the States and the people, and that it was not only their right, but their duty, to keep a strict watch over the conduct of our Federal Rulers — The writers of the Federalist, *Alexander Hamilton, John Jay* and *James Madison*, take this view of the subject in the 26th No. of that able work. I do not believe, however, said Mr. F. that the mere action of the Legislature, that is, the passing of a resolution, is a check to usurpation; for, so far as his observation had gone, the Legislature as often decides in favor of the abuse of power as against it. It depends altogether how the majority of the State stand affected to the Administration. If, for example, they are for the powers that be, then the Legislature will APPROVE; if otherwise, will CENSURE. The guardianship, therefore, does not consist in the voice of the Legislature, but in the opportunity it affords for public discussion. The Federal Government is far off from the people—the State Government is close by. The people of N Carolina, send to Congress 13 members; they send to the Legislature 202 They therefore have better means of knowing what takes place in the State Legislature than in Congress. The friends of liberty can speak to them with more effect from Raleigh, than from Washington, and the people will listen to the arguments of the minority as well as of the majority. As a proof of the correctness of this view, Mr. F. said, he would remind the Committee that the Legislature, in 1798, refused to condemn the Alien and Sedition Acts, but the agitation of the subject awakened the attention of the people to it, and the State was soon revolutionized in politics. So, also, in 1822, the Legislature of North Carolina approved Congressional Caucusses, by refusing to censure them; but the arguments went out among the people, and they declared against Caucusses It was the discussion then, that took place, and not the vote, that made the Legislature, the guardian of the people's rights, against federal encroachments. But the question is, will a change to biennial sessions make the Legislature less a check against encroachments, than at present? Mr. F said, at first he thought it would, but further reflection brought him to a different conclusion. It is only on elections that these discussions in the Legislature can act, and elections for members of Congress take place but once in two years. If, therefore, our sessions can be held during the winter, before the elections take place, then the people will have the full benefit of all the light and information that were called forth during the preceding session. Another advantage of these biennial elections will be, that it can be so arranged, that our State elections and our Congressional elections shall not come on in the same year. As it now is, both come on together, and the consequence is, that very often, the State elections influence the Congress election, and *vice versa*. But to bring them on at different times, the minds of the people being less distracted with conflicting claims, will be able to make better and more disinterested selections. When the Congressional election is pending, Federal Politics will be mostly discussed, and when the State elections are pending, State and local matters will engross attention; so that each will stand fairly before the people, and candidates will have less chance of combining to aid each other in their schemes of ambition.

Mr. F. said, for these reasons, to which he might add others, if time allowed, he would vote for biennial Sessions of the Legislature.

Judge TOOMER rose to make but a remark or two. This Convention, he said, was authorised to provide for biennial, instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; but it has no authority to deprive that body of any other power conferred upon it by the Constitution. That instrument does not declare that the Legislature *shall* meet annually, but certain duties are prescribed in it, which are to be annually performed. But it contains also a provision, that the Legislature may adjourn themselves to any future day; so that if the amendment prevails, and we declare the Legislature shall meet biennially, yet it will be perfectly competent

for that body, when assembled, to adjourn to meet annually, semi annually, or sooner, if the public good may seem to require it. The argument therefore, that biennial sessions of the Legislature will be productive of great evils, has no force; for if the people are in favor of more frequent meetings, public sentiment will coerce that body to adjourn, to meet again in twelve months. We do not then, as has been argued, deprive ourselves of the privilege of meeting annually, if the people so will it. If it be found, that annual sessions are essential to the preservation of our political rights, the people will willingly incur the expenditure necessary for the purpose.

Judge T. said, we did not now exercise the privilege of convening the Legislature so frequently as our ancestors did. Why was this? One reason perhaps, was the expense, but another was, that the frequency of enjoyment had palled upon the appetite. He believed that the liberty of the people depended upon the purity of the elective franchise, and he was therefore disposed to make it more highly appreciated. Would the sparks of liberty glow with less intensity if the Legislature met every two years, than they do now when it meets every year? Why is it, that the Congressional elections excite more interest than the elections of members of the Legislature? It is because the duties of one station are more important than those of the other; it is because the people, exercising the right of suffrage but once in two years, are more circumspect in the selection of their agents, and attach greater value to the privilege.

"Coming events," it was said, "cast their shadows before," and though poetical, Judge T. remarked, it was nevertheless true. For years, there have been complaints that the Legislature was too frequently assembled, at great expense, without any corresponding public benefit. The people have found fault, because so often called from their farms to vote—they have complained that their young men met too often at election grounds, for purposes of intemperance and dissipation—every class of the community has complained on this score. It was expected, on every hand, that if a Convention were ever called, this subject would be examined and revised, and therefore, there could be no surprize about the matter.—He hoped the amendment would prevail.

Gov. SWAIN said, he should vote to fill the blank with the word *biennial*, with a view to press the amendment he had alluded to in his remarks.

Judge GASTON said, that amendment of the gentleman from Buncombe, he thought, was wholly unnecessary. In proposing amendments here, gentlemen did not always advert to the provisions of the existing Constitution. The 10th section of that instrument gives to the Legislature the power of "adjourning themselves to any future day and place." That part of it which authorizes the adjournment to any other place, was annulled by the Ordinance fixing the permanent seat of Government at Raleigh; but the power to adjourn to any future day still remains, and, if it shall be found, that the people desire more frequent meetings of the Legislature, the General Assembly is competent so to provide.

The *Ayes* and *Noes* were then taken on the question—"Shall the blank be filled with the word 'biennial'"—and decided, as heretofore stated, in the affirmative.

DEBATE ON BOROUGH MEMBERS.

Wednesday, June 24.

The Report of the Committee allowing the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington and Fayetteville each a member, being under consideration:

Mr. J. B. SKINNER said, though he rose to address the Convention on the subject of Borough Representation, he wished to consider the subject only as connected with the great interests of the State at large.

When the subject was under consideration, some days ago, in Committee of the whole, he took no part in the debate, but voted in favor of allowing members to a portion of the Borough towns—to which he had intended to have added Edenton, had he found a proper opportunity of doing so.

The subject, Mr. S. observed, had already undergone a pretty full discussion. The right of representation for the Boroughs, is claimed by the citizens inhabiting them, first, on the ground of being a separate and distinct class, consisting of merchants and commercial men, having a separate interest from men engaged in agricultural and other pursuits. If this were the only ground on which the citizens of Boroughs claimed a right to be represented, he should not insist on their right. But there is another ground on which he thought these Boroughs were entitled to consideration; it is because of the existence of a distinct commercial interest in this portion of the country, peculiar and important, which requires a distinct consideration. The question is, is this interest of sufficient extent to require separate consideration? He thought it was. It is not confined to Boroughs only. It extends throughout the country wherever trade is carried on. But the commercial business of this country is principally conducted on our sea-board; it matters not so much what number of persons are engaged in it, but the amount of property employed in it, ought to be considered. Agriculture and Commerce ought to go hand in hand; for whatever is produced by Agricultural industry beyond the supply of our immediate wants, needs the aid of Commerce to find for it a good market, and to exchange it for other articles of necessity and convenience from abroad. The two interests are therefore inseparably connected, and each ought to receive the protection of the Legislature. This protection is peculiarly necessary for the Commercial interest, which differs materially from any other. It has a separate code of laws, calculated to meet all its wants in relation to Inspections, Insurance, Exchange, &c. This distinction of interests between Commerce and Agriculture, and the necessity of protecting both, had been fully illustrated in the debate which had already taken place.

Mr. S. then introduced a number of facts to shew that a very considerable Commerce is carried on through the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, and in the waters connected with them; the quantity of corn and naval stores produced, and the quantity of shipping employed to carry them to market is great. It had been estimated, he said, that produce to the amount of five millions of dollars was annually shipped from that section of the State, and that three and a half millions of it went through the Albemarle, and employed 200,000 tons of shipping to transport it to market. He left gentlemen to judge, therefore, whether the commercial interests of this portion of the country were not deserving of consideration, and whether the towns in which the Commerce of the Country is principally carried on ought not to be distinctly represented.

Mr. HOLMES had heard nothing since he spoke on this subject before, to change his opinion as to the propriety of continuing Borough representation. The town of Wilmington, situated in the County which he represented, was the largest and most important seaport in the State; but he saw no necessity for a separate Representative for that town, distinct from the County members. He was satisfied, indeed, that the inhabitants of Wilmington themselves did not desire the privilege contended for. Mr. H. denied that the port of Wilmington paid the large amount of duties to the General Government that had been represented. Instead of paying 100,000 dollars in duties to the General Government, one-fourth of that amount was not paid; and whatever was collected in this way, went into the Treasury of the United States, and not into the Treasury of the State.

It had been said, that the citizens of Wilmington had scarcely any voice in the election of a Senator. This, Mr. H. said might be easily remedied, as land sufficient to qualify them to vote, could be obtained at a very low price.

Mr. H. referred to an Act which the town Member from Wilmington had caused to be passed in the year 1826, which had given great dissatisfaction to the people of that town, and certainly was no evidence that they uniformly set a high value on the services of their Representative.

From the Mobile Commercial Register.

THE FATE OF MRS. ALSTON.

I have for some time observed an article going the rounds of the newspapers, in relation to the mysterious death of Mrs. Alston, the daughter of Col. Aaron Burr, taken from the Alabama Journal.

This article, although true in many particulars, nevertheless contains several errors. I suppose it grew out of a casual conversation I held in Mr. Smith's Book Store, in Mobile, some six months since,—and as Mr. Smith was very busy at the moment, several gentlemen being in the store, he probably misunderstood me in my statement. 1st, as to time, and 2ndly, as to the receiving the confessions of the pirate, either personally or as a physician. The article was also wrong in many points, as the statement itself will show. I do not charge any one with *wilful* exaggeration or misstatement, for nothing is more liable to occur, than for a story to undergo trivial modifications, by frequent repetitions from one individual to another.

It is well known under what circumstances Mrs. Alston left South Carolina. Whether she was the only daughter of Col. Burr, I know not; but one thing was evident, never did a father love a daughter, or a daughter a parent, with more fervor and devotion than they did. She quit Carolina and embarked at Charleston, with all her effects, consisting principally of plate, to join him in New York. She sailed, and was heard of no more for years.

It is said, her loss afflicted her father more severely than all his political troubles and adversities. For as before remarked, he loved his daughter. In his last letter to Gen. Wilkinson, written at the most important crisis of his life, says he, "I shall be on in such a time, and my daughter will soon follow."

The first indication of the nature of Mrs. Alston's death, which had for a long time, excited the painful and anxious feelings of her friends and the community, it is said, was communicated in the confessions of a pirate in the neighborhood of Norfolk, Va. many years since, who stated that the vessel in which she was embarked, was seized off the coast of North Carolina, and that Mrs. Alston's plate, being considered valuable, caused the murder of all on board, and the robbery of the vessel. I do not know what degree of credit the report obtained.

Some years after this, another man died in South Alabama; I think it was said to be in Marengo county, who also alluded to the death of Mrs. Alston, in the same manner and under the same circumstances,—stating that he had been a pirate, and concerned in the transaction; and that after the vessel was robbed she was scuttled.

More recently another has died not very far from Mobile, bearing still stronger testimony in favor of the same horrible transaction.

The pirate who died, and the facts of whose case came into my possession, was by the name of Foster. He was without family, and kept a grog shop. He was taciturn and silent in his disposition. He for sometime before his death grew gradually more intemperate. He often spoke of being a sailor, of having been much at sea, or as the phrase goes, of having "*seen much service.*" He fell sick, and was confined for some time. His brain appeared disordered, and his mind at times haunted by strange impressions. He, on his death bed, confessed to a very worthy and respectable gentleman who stood by him, that he had been a *pirate*, and belonged to a piratical crew, who took the vessel in which Mrs. Alston had embarked. That after the crew and passengers of the captured vessel were all dispatched, she alone remained to be disposed of.—Each man expressed an unwillingness to become her executioner. They finally drew lots, to see whose duty it should be to destroy her, that it unfortunately fell upon him. Upon learning her fate, she begged strongly and pathetically for her life; she entreated them to spare her! She told them she was Mrs. Alston, the daughter of Aaron Burr, who had been Vice President of the United States, and that he was awaiting her in New York, where she was going on to join him, and to console him in his adversity—that he made her walk the plank—which, finding she could not avert, she finally did, with great firmness and composure!! He was an illiterate man, and had probably never read any thing on the subject.

For some days previous to his death, he imagined he saw her in his room, and would convulsively point to different parts of the chamber, exclaiming, with much earnestness, "There, there she is!" and would ask the by-standers if they did not see her. This delusion tormented him as long as he could make himself understood, when he died a most miserable death!

In corroboration of this statement the testimony of several gentlemen could be mentioned, whose standing and character are of the first order in the community, and whose veracity where known, never has nor never will be questioned, and who know the above statement to be substantially true; but I have no authority for calling them by name. If Col. Burr should yet doubt on the subject, evidence could be adduced, to establish it in any court of justice, which, being a lawyer, he would be obliged to admit.

I do not consider it necessary to be more minute on the subject, unless I should be formally called on by some one, who has authority or claims for more particular information. Because, as before observed, nothing of the kind can do any good,—further developement and discussion can only tend to revive melancholy feelings and unpleasant regrets, which time had measurably buried in oblivion.

ALEXANDER JONES, M. D.

Mobile, Ala. July 19th, 1835.

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, AUG. 4.

Hartford and New Haven Railroad.—The books of subscription to this stock closed yesterday. The subscriptions in this city were $2,734,400.

The amount subscribed in New Haven on the first and second days was $642,200; and we learn by the steamboat which left there yesterday noon, that the amount had been increased to $1,000,000.

At Hartford down to two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the subscriptions amounted to $227,900; and probably have since been increased to $400,000. We may therefore safely say that the whole amount subscribed in the three places where the books were opened exceeds FOUR MILLIONS. As the capital stock is but one million, it is evident that many must be disappointed, either in whole or in part. In this city alone there are 460 different subscribers.

Chicago, July 18.—THE LAND SALES.—The amount of money received at the Land Office in this town for lands sold from 28th May till the close of the land sale, is a little over $386,500, of which about $353,500, were for lands sold at auction, and the balance under the preemption law. The exact amount cannot, as yet, be ascertained.

Charleston, August 11.

GREAT MEETING.

The citizens of Charleston assembled yesterday, in all their strength at the City Hall; all parties and all classes were there, and united in the unanimous adoption and cordial approbation of the Report and Resolutions of the Committee of 21, appointed at the previous adjourned meeting. We never witnessed a more overwhelming expression of public opinion; and while we are confident that the same mind pervades and animates the whole Southern community, we feel satisfied that vigilance alone is requisite to ensure the stability of our Institutions. Even the Fanatics themselves must soon perceive that perseverance in their nefarious plans may abolish the Union, but can never abolish any thing else.

His Honor, the Intendant, being called to the Chair, and Wm. Patton, Esq. appointed Secretary, Judge Colcock, as Chairman of the Committee, addressed the meeting in a very satisfactory speech, explaining the acts and objects of the Committee, and submitted the Preamble and Resolutions following, which were unanimously adopted, the Resolutions being separately put and carried.

"The Committee of Twenty-One, to whom was referred the important subject on which the citizens of Charleston were lately convened, beg leave to Report—that they have had the matter referred to them under due deliberation, and recommend the adoption of the annexed Resolutions. The Committee have purposely abstained from any labored argument on the subject of Slavery, not from any inability to sustain, on moral and scriptural grounds, its existence and toleration as now established in South Carolina, but from a deep conviction of the fixed resolution of the people of this State, to permit no discussion within her limits, of RIGHTS, which she deems inherent and inseparable from the very existence of the State; rights which existed before the Union was formed, and which were guaranteed to her by the Federal Constitution, when, as a Sovereign State, she became a member of the Confederacy. The Committee therefore submit the following Resolutions for the adoption of the Citizens, without further comment:

1. *Resolved*, That we hold it to be an unquestionable truth, that the subject of Slavery as it now exists in the Slave holding States of this Union, is, in all its bearings, a DOMESTIC QUESTION, belonging exclusively to the citizens of these States;—that the people of no other State have any right to interfere therewith, in any manner whatsoever—and that such interference is utterly inconsistent with the Federal compact, and cannot be submitted to.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard with the utmost indignation and abhorrence, the proceedings of those INCENDIARIES in some of our Sister States, who, under the name of "Anti-Slavery Societies," and other specious appellations, are endeavouring to undermine our Institutions, regardless of the fatal consequences which must inevitably result from the prosecution of their nefarious schemes, which, if successful, could not fail to involve the Southern States in ruin, and produce the utter destruction of that class of persons for whose welfare they pretend to be so solicitous.

The statements recently put forth of the existence at this time, of 250 such Societies in thirteen States, and the weekly issue from a single Press in the City of New York, of from 25 to 50,000 copies of these Incendiary Pamphlets and Papers, with which our Public Mail has been lately burdened, and which are now spreading the deleterious influence throughout the Southern States—admonish us of the absolute necessity of taking prompt and decisive measures, to avert the dire calamities which such proceedings are so well calculated to produce.

3. *Resolved*, That these proceedings have brought about *a crisis*, which makes an earnest, and we trust it may prove an irresistible, appeal, to all such of our Fellow-Citizens in the non-Slave holding States as may disapprove of these Societies and their measures, calling upon them by every consideration of duty and of patriotism to *manifest that disapprobation*, not merely by the expression of the opinions, but by the most active, zealous and persevering efforts to put down these Associations, and to suppress that fanatical spir*, which in pursuing *an imaginary good*, is regardless of the fatal consequences which are inseparable even from its continued prosecution, among which, not the least to be lamented, would be THE CERTAIN DESTRUCTION OF THE UNION.

4. *Resolved*, That under our political system, where a number of Sovereign States are united together by a written compact in a Federal Union, for special purposes only, each member of such an union has an unquestionable right to expect and require, (what is indeed the very basis of such a connexion) that no interference whatever shall take place with her DOMESTIC POLICY, OR PECULIAR INSTITUTIONS, either by the constituted authorities of the Federal or other State Governments, or by the people of other States, and it is the imperative duty of each State, to prevent by suitable penalties and provisions, *their own Citizens* from being guilty of any such interference with the Domestic policy of any other State.

5. *Resolved*, That the Post Office establishment cannot consistently with the Constitution of the U. States, and the objects of such an Institution, be converted into an instrument for the dissemination of Incendiary publications, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to provide that it shall not be so prostituted, which can easily be effected by merely making it unlawful to transport by the Public Mail, through the limits of any State, any seditious Papers, forbidden by the laws of such State to be introduced or circulated therein, and by adopting the necessary regulations to effect this object.

6. *Resolved*, That in the event of no effectual measures being adopted either by the General or State Governments, or by the people of the non-slave-holding States, for the suppression of the great and growing evil of which we complain, it will become the solemn duty of all these States having a common interest with us on this subject, to adopt the most decisive and efficacious measures TO PROTECT THEMSELVES.

7. *Resolved*, That for the purpose of making such an earnest appeal to the people of the non-slave-holding States as may convince them of the true state of public feeling amongst us, it would in the opinion of the meeting be desirable to bring about a cordial co-operation among all the States having a common interest with us, either through a Convention or in any other way best calculated to embody public sentiment, so that THE TRUTH MAY BE MADE KNOWN, that however we may differ among ourselves on other points, we are on this subject UNITED AS ONE MAN IN THE FIXED AND UNALTERABLE DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN OUR RIGHTS, AND DEFEND OUR PROPERTY AGAINST ALL ATTACKS, —BE THE CONSEQUENCES WHAT THEY MAY.

8. *Resolved*, That we have no doubt of the right of each State to provide by law against the introduction of a *moral pestilence* calculated to endanger its existence, and to give authority to their Courts, adequate to the suppression of the evil; and we therefore respectfully submit to the Legislature of this State, the propriety of passing Laws (should those now of force not be adequate to the object) *commensurate with the means now practised against us*, and especially giving authority to the Judges by proper warrants, to seize and destroy, and requiring all persons to deliver up to be destroyed, all incendiary publications which may be brought into this State, calculated to excite domestic insurrection or to disturb the tranquility, happiness and safety of the people:

9. *Resolved*, That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted by the Chairman of this meeting to the Governor of this State, with a request that the same may be laid before the Legislature, in order that they may take such measures, as to them may seem proper. That copies be also transmitted to our fellow-citizens in each Judicial District of this State, requesting their concurrence in the sentiments herein expressed. That the Hon. the City Council be requested to cause to be printed at the public expense 5000 copies of the foregoing Resolutions for general distribution, and that His Honor, the Intendant, be requested officially to transmit to the Intendant or Mayor of each Incorporated City or Town in the U. S. a copy thereof, and that a sufficient number of copies be furnished to the Chairman of the Committee, to be by him transmitted in our behalf to such persons in different portions of the Union as may probably be disposed to concur with us in the sentiments herein expressed.

10. *Resolved*, That the Intendant and Wardens be earnestly requested to exert their utmost vigilance in detecting and bringing to punishment all persons who may be in any way engaged in furthering in this State the dangerous schemes of the Anti-Slavery Society or other evil disposed persons, and that if necessary they do call upon the citizens to aid them in the performance of this duty, and the citizens here present do pledge themselves collectively and individually to use their utmost efforts to aid and assist the Constituted authorities in the performance of this important duty.

11. *Resolved*, That the City Council be also requested to take the proper measures to secure the strict performance of the duty imposed by the law upon the Harbor Master, of keeping a correct list of all the persons arriving at, and departing from this Port, and that they also request the President and Directors of the Rail Road Company to have correct lists of all persons arriving and departing by that conveyance, whether white, free colored or slaves, and that measures be taken to have these lists regularly examined, to the intent that Incendiaries and other evil disposed persons coming amongst us, or attempting to pass through this State, may be detected and exposed.

12. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the papers of this State; and as it is desirable that the sentiments of the people of the Southern States on this subject, should be generally known, we respectfully request that the public presses throughout the United States will make their readers acquainted with these our proceedings—which we doubt not contain a faithful expression of the sentiments of these States, without distinction of parties. C. J. COLCOCK, Chairman.

EDWARD R. LAURENS, Secretary.

It will be seen by the following letter of the Post Master General, addressed to the Post Master of Charleston, S. C. that the former is disposed to use all the powers vested in him by law to defeat the purposes of the Abolitionists. The instructions, of course, apply by inference, to the Postmasters generally throughout the Union, and it is to be hoped, that hereafter, the feelings of the South may not be outraged by the appearance of pamphlets calculated to endanger the public safety.

Post Office Department,
5th August, 1835

SIR: My view in relation to the subject of your letter of the 3d inst. may be learnt from the enclosed copy of a letter to the Postmaster at Charleston, S. C. dated 4th inst. Very respectfully, Your obt. servant,

AMOS KENDALL.

Edm'd Anderson,
Asst. P. M. Richmond, Va.

Post Office Department,
August 4th, 1835

P. M. CHARLESTON, S. C.

SIR: In your letter of the 29th ult. just received, you inform me that by the steam boat mail from New York your office has been filled with pamphlets and tracts upon slavery; that the public mind was highly excited upon the subject; that you doubted the safety of the mail itself out of your possession; that you had determined as the wisest course, to detain these papers, and you now ask instructions from the Department.

Upon a careful examination of the law, I am satisfied that the Postmaster General has no legal authority to exclude newspapers from the mail, nor prohibit their carriage or delivery on account of their character or tendency, real, or supposed. Probably, it was not thought safe to confer on the head of an executive department a power over the press, which might be perverted and abused.

But I am not prepared to direct you to forward or deliver the papers of which you speak. The Post Office Department was created to serve the people of *each* and *all* of the *United States*, and not to be used as the instrument of their *destruction*. None of the papers detained have been forwarded to me, and I cannot judge for myself of their character and tendency; but you inform me that they are, in character, "the most inflammatory and incendiary—and insurrectionary in the highest degree."

By no act, or direction of mine, official or private, could I be induced to aid, knowingly, in giving circulation to papers of this description, directly or indirectly. We owe an obligation to the laws, but a higher one to the communities in which we live, and if the *former* be perverted to destroy the *latter*, it is patriotism to disregard them. Entertaining these views, I cannot sanction and will not condemn the step you have taken.

Your justification must be looked for in the character of the papers detained, and the circumstances by which you are surrounded.

Prevalent Causes of Crime.—1. Deficient education, early loss of parents, and consequent neglect. 2. Few convicts have ever learned a regular trade; and, if they were bound to any apprentice-ship, they have abandoned it before their time had lawfully expired. 3. School education is, with most convicts, very deficient, or entirely wanting. 4. Intemperance, very often the consequence of loose education, is a most appalling source of crime. 5. By preventing intemperance, and by promoting education, we are authorized to believe that we shall prevent crime in a considerable degree.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL HERALD.

Dinner Dialogues—No. 1.

"How much *Corn* may a gentleman eat?" whispered Fip,
While the cobs on his plate lay in tiers—
"As to that," answered Q. and he glanced at the heap—
"'Twill depend on the *length of his ears!*"

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE TUMULTS AT BALTIMORE.

We want words to express the profound regret and mortification with which we have heard, and now announce to our readers, that the city of BALTIMORE has, within the three or four last days, been the theatre of scenes of bloodshed and violence of the most afflicting character.

With the merits of the controversy which grew out of and has existed ever since the failure of the Bank of Maryland, seventeen months ago, we have not made ourselves sufficiently acquainted to pronounce any opinion upon them. The successive publications on the subject in the intervening time, and as lately as within the last week, have so excited a portion of the population of Baltimore, as at last to bring them together in crowds for several evenings of last week, more and more numerously each night; until, with the addition of masses of those individuals who, in every city, are always ripe for either sport or mischief, they began, on Saturday night, to commit outrages on private property, &c. which the civil authorities, with the aid of a handfull of spirited friends of the laws, attempted to resist.—These last, after several fierce conflicts, in which considerable blood was spilt, probably on both sides, were overpowered, and the mob obtained complete possession of the City. The Civil Authorities, thinking it probably the safer plan, and the most likely to tire out or appease the rioters, abandoned the defence of the City, by a Proclamation of the Mayor issued on Sunday morning—(the Volunteer Military Companies having been previously called upon, and refusing to turn out.) All day on Sunday and all the night following, the mob had undisturbed possession of the City; they shed no blood because they were not resisted, and destroyed what houses and property they chose, without any one daring to molest them. Never did the spirit of misrule so entirely triumph in any community professing to be governed by laws.

Our information is derived from the reports of travellers. We are without the newspapers even of yesterday; but we have heard that the information which they furnish is not more definite than ours. Of the injury actually done to life and property, during these riots, the accounts are various. One report makes the number of killed and wounded, on Saturday night, to amount to seventy persons! We hope that the estimate may turn out to be a gross exaggeration of the fact. It is certain, however, that some lives were lost, and that many were wounded. Of the houses pulled down or entirely destroyed in the interior and plundered of their contents, we have heard of those of REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., JOHN GLENN, Esq., J. B. MORRIS, Esq., EVAN T. ELLICOTT, and others are confusedly and uncertainly mentioned. In the names above given, our readers will recognize names not exceeded in respectability of character or standing in Baltimore or in any community within this Union, but who have become obnoxious either as Trustees or Counsel, or as former Directors, or some how or other in connexion with the affairs of the Bank of Maryland, either before or after it failed. The whole and sole *pretence* and *plea* of the Mob is vengeance against all concerned in that Bank; and this, too, notwithstanding the case of that Institution was in the fairest train for speedy adjudication by the proper legal tribunals.

Postscript.—Information by the passengers in the Railroad Cars last evening adds to, rather than diminishes the horror of the previous representation of the scenes at Baltimore.

Our accounts are up to half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when almost all the population of Baltimore, men, women, and children, were in the streets, asking one another, what shall we do? What is to become of us?

The mob were still at work. In addition to houses mentioned to have been destroyed is that of the Mayor, Jesse Hunt, Esq. The citizens (a part of them) had had a consultation, General Samuel Smith, the veteran survivor of the Revolution at their head, with the Civil Authorities, and a disposition was manifested to arm for resistance. But those who would defend the city are without arms! The rioters, it is said, have broken into the armories and obtained arms!

Thirty houses, besides the Bank of the United States, are said to have been marked for destruction last night. May Heaven avert the further horrors which seem to hang over the devoted city!

Washington, August 12.

THE TUMULTS IN BALTIMORE.—In addition to the extracts from Baltimore papers, which are to be found in the following columns, confirming our earlier accounts, and adding some other particulars, we learn, by travellers from Baltimore, that the night of Monday passed off without any fresh depredations by the mob, the streets being traversed, during the whole night, by large bodies of armed citizens, apparently determined to put an end to the despotism and violence of Mob-law.

The Mayor, it will be perceived, had resigned, and, in conformity to the charter, Mr. MILTENBERGER, the President of the First Branch of the Council, has become the Mayor. His energetic Proclamation is worthy of the Mayor of a great city, and the Executive Officer of an intelligent community.

We have received from our correspondent at Baltimore, the following copy of a General Order issued this morning by Gen. Smith, son of the venerable Gen. Samuel Smith, who, at upwards of 80 years of age, headed the People assembled on Monday evening for the purpose of restoring peace to the City:

THIRD DIVISION OF MARYLAND MILITIA,
Head Quarters, City Hall,
AUGUST 11, 1835.

The MAJOR GENERAL of this Division of the Maryland Militia, having received a requisition from the Civil Authority to call out such part of the military force under his command, as he might deem sufficient to preserve the public peace, immediately appealed to his Fellow Citizens for their aid, and it is with great pleasure he announces that they promptly volunteered in such numbers as to assure the public tranquility, and to give this community the most gratifying evidence that kind feelings and good order are restored throughout the City.

The Officers and men of the Third Division will parade this day at 5 o'clock P. M. and report themselves to Head Quarters, as also the volunteer citizens who so patriotically enrolled themselves and did duty on yesterday. But if their services should be wanted at an earlier hour, they will assemble at Head Quarters at the discharge of three cannon to be fired in succession.

JOHN SPEAR SMITH,
Major General.

To give the reader some idea of the character of the Mob in Baltimore, and the nature of the printed placards by which it was first stimulated, then infuriated, and is now desired to be quelled by its original instigators, we insert the following copy, word for word and letter for letter, of a printed placard, received by the hands of one of the passengers from Baltimore yesterday:

FELLOW CITIZENS—LET US PAUSE!

LAST NIGHT we have nobly show what Reformers are to expect at the hands of Baltimoreans, but let us stop now and give them a chance see more to make restitution, and if they can to justify themselves.

For this purpose, let US in general Town meeting, on Wednesday next (to give all concerned time to appear) of which hour and place will be published in the Daily Papers, appoint five respectable Citizens, and THEY five more, to examine all the affairs of the Bank of Maryland, and on their verdict let their innocence or guilt rest IF innocent we have done them WRONG—GUILTY, and they do not make restitution to the widow and Orphan to the FULL EXTENT of their means, let us visit them with the just indignation of an injured community. But fellow Citizens you are beseeched not to proceed further at present, out of respect to your characters as Good Men, but to afford, in Mercy to the guilty, one more a chance to turn from the evil of their ways. It will be doing as we would be done by.—We need not be said.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Sunday Evening, Aug. 9.

FROM BALTIMORE NEWSPAPERS.

From the Patriot of Monday Evening.

At about seven o'clock on Saturday night, the Mayor, having previously called together a considerable number of citizens, it was agreed to station some hundreds of citizens, each provided with a staff or insignia of office, to guard every avenue leading to Reverdy Johnson's house in Monument Square. About thirty of this guard were mounted on horses. By dark, multitudes of people had assembled. The principal point of concentration, at this time, was in Baltimore street at the intersection of North Calvert, which leads to the Square. Here the crowd made frequent rushes upon the guard. Brickbats and stones were showered upon the guard like hail, and ultimately by the guard returned. A number of the latter were severely bruised and wounded. They however kept their posts. A large portion of the rioters, finding it impossible to get access to Johnson's house, started off to the house of John Glenn, in North Charles street, which was not guarded, and commenced throwing stones and missiles at the windows and front door. The house was of brick, strongly built, and the door was barricaded in anticipation of an attack. For a brief space of time the assailants were directed from their assaults upon the house, by a number of the mounted guard rushing down and firing upon them. The assailants, however, soon renewed their attacks upon the house, and after a continued effort of near half an hour, it was taken possession of and all the furniture it contained was broken up, and thrown into the street, and utterly destroyed.

The work of demolition was renewed sometime during yesterday, by numbers of young men and boys, who got in and continued through the afternoon to break up the wood-work, and to beat down the jams of the outer wall. A portion of the front wall of the second and third story has been thrown down, and the house exhibits the appearance of a wreck.

The guard stationed in different parts of the city finding themselves so severely attacked, armed with muskets. At about one o'clock on Sunday morning, a company of some twenty-five, or perhaps thirty armed citizens, marched against the rioters in Charles street. They were received with a shower of stones, and in return fired into the crowd they opposed. They loaded and fired, we understand, there, several times. The police and guard also fired upon their assailants at their several stations a number of times. It is supposed that in all there were eight or ten persons killed and dangerously wounded. A much larger number were less severely wounded. It is impossible to ascertain at this time, how many, and who, have been killed. Some of the mortally wounded have since died.

Last night, at dark, the attack was renewed upon Reverdy Johnson's house. There was now no opposition. It was supposed, that several thousand people were spectators of the scene. The house was soon entered, and its furniture, a very extensive Law Library, and all its contents, were cast forth, and a bonfire made of them in front of the house. The whole interior of the house was torn out and cast upon the burning pile. The marble portico in front, and a great portion of the front wall were torn down by about 11 o'clock. Previous to this, however, an attack was commenced upon the house of John B. Morris, in South street, one of the Trustees of the Bank of Maryland. His dwelling was entered and cleared—and the furniture and other contents piled up in the street and burnt. In the course of the proceedings, the house took fire inside, as R. Johnson's was also near doing, from the bonfire near it. In both instances, the Engines were brought promptly to the spot, and the fire put out, so that the neighboring dwellings should not suffer.

From J. B. Morris's house they proceeded to that of the Mayor of the city, Jesse Hunt, Esq., broke it open, took out the furniture, and burnt it before the door. They also destroyed the furniture of Evan T. Ellicott, and much injured his dwelling in Pratt street. They proceeded to the new house of Hugh McElderry, in North Calvert street, now finishing, broke the front windows, entered the door, and began to destroy the house, when the builder appeared and stated that as it was not finished, the key had not been given up, and that all the injury it might sustain would fall upon him, and thus complete his ruin. Upon this assurance they desisted and retired. They were Directors, it will be recollected, of the Bank of Maryland.

They also attacked Captain Wiley's hardware store, in Franklin street, and commenced destroying its contents, but desisted at the urgent solicitations of Mr. Lynch, who assured them that he and not Mr. W. was the owner, and that Capt. Wiley had left town.

The house of Dr. Hintze was assailed, but his lady making her appearance, and declaring that the property was her own, she having received it from her father's estate—they listened to her appeal and departed without doing any injury.

It is proper to add, in this hasty notice of the course of events, that the reports somewhat prevalent last night and this morning, that the Mayor of the city had retired, resigned, or otherwise deserted his post, are without foundation. That officer has not been absent, but continued, and still is at his post, in the exercise of his official duties.

It is also just to state, that the previous excitement received much increase from the alleged indiscreet conduct of individuals among the number of citizens who had been authorized to arm, in support of the peace of the city, on Saturday night. The demonstrations against Dr. Hintze and Capt. Willey are understood to have grown out of this excitement.

As might be expected, the city continues in great agitation, and multitudes may be seen congregated around the despoiled houses; but it is hoped that the measures now in progress by the City Council, which assembled this morning at 11 o'clock, by a call from the Mayor, and the doings of other citizens at their meeting at the Exchange, will, in some measure, allay the excitement and restore order and tranquility.

Just as our paper was going to press, the citizens assembled at the Exchange have passed through the streets to the Park, with Gen. Samuel Smith, now in his 84th year, at their head, bearing the American standard. Several thousands joined them on the march, and all others are

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1835.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

In this District, we have great pleasure in announcing the triumph of the good cause, in the election of our faithful Representative, the Hon. EDMUND DEBERRY, by a majority of 486 votes. In 1835, his majority was only 24 votes.

	DEBERRY.	BETHUNE.
Cumberland,	323	1020
Robeson,	355	601
Anson,	1049	290
Montgomery,	910	161
Richmond,	517	180
Moore,	272	688
	3426	2940

From the Wilmington District, only partial returns have been received, but they leave no doubt of the election of Gen. McKay. Dr. Dishong did not unite the support of the White party, owing to circumstances which are well known here, but which it would not be proper to state.

Letter to the Editor of the Observer, dated *Raleigh, August* 16, 1835.

Our election has been the most excited one ever held in this City, and came near producing scenes of violence. The Whigs did their duty nobly, as you may suppose from the following statements of the Polls: Barringer 322, Montgomery 99. *Senate.* Hinton (W.) 60, Whitaker (V. B.) 33. *Commons.* Rogers (W.) 249, Jones (W.) 203, Haywood (V. B.) 189, Flemming (V. B.) 78, Hudson (V. B.) 52. Owing however to the want of activity among our friends throughout the county, (and the absence of one of our candidates) the whig Ticket only partially succeeded. The aggregate vote in the County was as follows: Whitaker 425, Hinton 362, Rogers 931, Haywood 798, Flemming 550, Jones 429, Hudson 414.

I am exceedingly mortified to inform you, that Gen. Barringer is defeated for Congress, in this district, by 880 votes. Almost heaven and earth were moved to produce this result, and no means, however contemptible, have been omitted by his political opponents to sacrifice him. The following is believed to be a correct statement of the vote:

	BARRINGER.	MONTGOMERY.
Wake	1166	596
Orange	900	1500
Person		350 majority.
	2066	2446
		2066
		380 majority.

Report also states the re-election of Mr Bynum in the Halifax District, by a majority of 139 votes over Col Wm L. Long.

If Mr Deberry be re-elected, of which we do not doubt, our Congressional Delegation will stand as it did before, with respect to political preferences, viz: seven Whigs to six Van Burenites.

We begin to receive encouraging news with regard to our Legislature, and are still sanguine in our expectations of a majority.

By last night's mail, we learn that Chatham sends two whigs (McQueen and Guthrie)—gain of 1 since last year. Northampton sends 3 whigs—also a gain of 1. Halifax (including Town) sends 3 whigs and 1 Van Burenite—same as last year. Jones sends 3 whigs, Carteret, also.

The following are the Returns from the Counties composing the Newbern District:

	SPEIGHT.	MACLEOD.
Craven,	520	543
Carteret,	219	410
Jones,	62	293
Johnston,	728	343
Greene,	394	129
Lenoir,	319	284
Wayne,	775	248
	3017	2250
	2250	
Majority for Speight,	767	

STATE LEGISLATURE.

CUMBERLAND.—Duncan McCormick, S., without opposition; Dillon Jordan, Jr. and David McNeill, C. Poll—Jordan 701, McNeill 613, John Winslow 581.

TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE.—Thomas L. Hybart. Poll—Hybart 166, John D. Eccles 154.

RICHMOND.—Alex'r. Martin, S.; George Thomas and John R. Buie, C. Poll: Senate—Martin 294, Joseph Hines 82, Col. T. Pate, 44. No opposition in the Commons. [All anti-Van.]

ANSON.—Alex'r. Little, Senate; John A. McRae and J. Benton, Commons. Poll: Little 446, J. Medley 405. No opposition in the Commons. [All opposed to Van.]

MONTGOMERY.—Reuben Kendall, Senate, without opposition; Edmund F. Lilly and Wm. Harris, Commons. [All anti-Van.] Poll: Harris 791, Lilly 509, H. Harris 163, Bright 342.

MOORE.—Cornelius Dowd, Senate, by a majority of 10 votes over Neill McNeill; John B. Kelly and John A. D. McNeill, Commons.[Two Whigs, one Van. A gain of one.]

ROBESON.—Malcom Patterson, S.; Oliver K. Tuton and Alex'r Watson, C. Poll—Senate: Patterson 457, John Alford 240, Isaac Sullivan 61. Commons: Tuton 473, Watson 446, Arch'd McKay 362, Jas. Blount 258, W. Thompson 241.

SAMPSON.—Edward C. Gavin, [Van] Senate, by a majority of 72 votes over Arch'd. Monk, [Whig;] Dickson Sloan and —— Lane, Commons, [both Van. A loss of one Whig.]

CHATHAM.—Hugh McQueen, Senate; J S. Guthrie, and R. C. Cotton, Commons. [McQueen and Guthrie, anti-Van.] Poll—Senate, McQueen 550, Brooks 424; Commons, Cotton 806, Guthrie 790. Albright 670, Clegg 431, Foshee 376.

NEW HANOVER.—Lewis H. Marsteller, Senate, without opposition; John R. Walker, and Charles Henry, Commons. [All Van Buren.] Poll: Henry 293, Walker 226, Stephen Register (not a candidate) 222. Congress, McKay 539, Dishong 116.

TOWN OF WILMINGTON.—Edward B. Dudley. State of the poll: Dudley 83, Daniel Sherwood 32. (Mr. S. was not a candidate.)

BRUNSWICK.—Dr. Frederick J. Hill, S., without opposition; William R. Hall and Abram Baker, C. [All against Van Buren.]

BLADEN.—George Cromartie, S.; Robert Lyon and Benj. Fitzrandolph, C. [All Van.]

COLUMBUS.—Caleb Stevens, Senate; Marmaduke Powell, and J Frink, Commons. For Congress, McKay 191, Dishong 149.

CURRITUCK.—Daniel Lindsay, Senate; Joshua Harrison and Alfred Perkins, Commons.

CRAVEN.—Richard D. Spaight, S.; John M. Bryan, Abner Neale, C.

JONES.—James Harrison, S.; James W. Howard, and John Hammond, C.

GREENE.—Wyatt Moye, S.; J. Harper and Th. Hooker, C.

BERTIE.—A. W. Mebane, S.; Thomas Speller and John Leigh, C.

HYDE.—Wm. Selby, S.; R. M. G. Moore and John Swindell, C.

Anson County.—We hope our friend in Anson will pardon us for making the following extract from his letter:

"This County is decidedly opposed to the Albany tactics, and the White flag floats triumphantly. I think I can safely say, there are not more than 150 Van Burenites in the County; although Bethune got more than 150 votes, yet many supported him because he was opposed to the Bank, and from personal objections to Deberry. Never before has there been such exertions used in a Senatorial election, and had it not been for a rumour started before the candidates declared themselves, that Medley was a Van Burenite, he would have distanced his opponent. He (Medley,) had to carry in spite of his declarations, Bethune and Van Buren, two names, as you perceive, as unpopular in this County as *Old Nick* himself. None but Joseph Medley, Esq. could have run such a race."

Robeson.—A letter from this county says, "This County has elected three [illegible] Burepites. The Election was not fully contested in the Commons. In the Senate, Alford, the [illegible] candidate, run under considerable disadvantages; it was late before he took the field, and the Van Burenites created the most slanderous reports—such as that he was an Athiest, Deist, &c. These reports were not heard of by the White friends until the day of Election, when they could not be contradicted to any advantage. It is our opinion that on the day of voting for President, this County will not be found lacking in the White cause."

On Thursday last, the following gentlemen were elected Wardens of the Poor:

Town of Fayetteville—DUNCAN G. MCRAE, JAMES BAKER, ARCH. GRAHAM,

Lower Regiment—WILLIAM RAY, HECTOR MCKAY, JAMES A. BYRNE,

Upper Regiment—ALEX. MURCHISON, FARQUHAR SMITH, LOUIS PIPKIN.

Mobs.—The reader will find the details of the terrible mobs at Baltimore, in another part of this paper.

In addition, we are grieved to state, that at the last accounts, Washington City, the very Capital of the Country, was likely to be the scene of similar outrages, though growing out of a different cause. It appears that a steam Doctor, named Crandell, a brother to the famous Patience Crandell, of Rhode Island, was arrested on the 10th inst. on a charge of circulating Garrison & Tappan's incendiary papers. 245 of their pamphlets were found on him. He was conveyed to the city jail, by a private street, to prevent his being taken by the mob.

On the next day, about the time his examination was to come on, the mob again assembled in such numbers that he could not be brought out, but was examined in the jail, with locked doors. The crowd was finally induced to disperse, after speeches from Mr. Key and Mr. Bryce, but with threats that they would have him out of jail before morning. Their avowed object was to cut off his ears and tar and feather him: but it was supposed that he would be executed, if he fell into the hands of the mob. Vigorous efforts were made by the police to put down any attempt of the kind. We will give the result in a postscript.

These are melancholy signs to the lovers of the free institutions of this country. Taken in connection with the attempt now making at the North to sow the seeds of disunion, and which is not put down as it ought to be by the Northern people, they excite fearful forebodings. May they never be realized!

A shocking catastrophe occurred at Smithville, N. C. on Saturday afternoon the 8th inst. A Boat containing 19 persons, in passing across the Bay to Oak Island, was capsized, and 12 of the passengers were drowned, viz: Col. Dozier, his wife and seven children, an old gentleman named Hankins, an only daughter of Miles Potter, and a negro girl. The remaining seven were saved by clinging to the boat, whence they were rescued by a negro boy, who immediately put off in a boat to their assistance.

New Cotton.—A bale of New Cotton was received at Aiken, S. C. on the 12th inst. and sold for 22 cents.

Dr. J. W. Potts, formerly of Tarborough, N. C., a member of our last Legislature, died at Little Rock, Arkansas Territory, on the 18th July. He is better known as the author of "Pott's resolutions," to instruct Mangum.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.

Riots at Mobile.—We are informed that this place, too, has been the scene of a riot. Our informant, who arrived yesterday, states that several persons arriving from this city were seized by a mob, and cruelly beaten on a perchance that they were gamblers from Vicksburg. They were obliged to leave Mobile.

True American.

War against Gamblers.—At a large public meeting in *Louisville, Ky.*, at which *Mr. Gwathmey* presided, the following extraordinary resolution was, among others, adopted:

Resolved, That if the laws should prove ineffectual in suppressing gambling, and professional gamblers should place themselves in an attitude of defiance to the laws and to public sentiment, we will take all means, whether forcible or otherwise, which the emergency of the case may require.

WYTHE C. H. VA. AUG. 8.

The Grayson Springs.—Among the numerous mineral waters, which have been recently discovered in Virginia, those in the neighboring County of Grayson deserve notice. The stock-holders were incorporated by our last Legislature, but we do not know by what name their springs are designated. The waters have proved efficacious, in a number of cases, and the effect produced by the use of them, is similar to that which results from drinking of the celebrated White Sulphur.

The company, we understand is improving them extensively, and will have completed by next season, ample accommodations for the reception of a large number of visiters; which from the proximity of the Springs to North Carolina—a state which generally furnishes its quota of invalids—we doubt not will attend. The Springs are situated, on the Bank of New River, amidst the most beautiful and romantic scenery, and visiters can indulge themselves in catching the cat fish, with which the stream abounds, or in hunting the deer and fox—which are numerous, as a fine pack of hounds are kept for their amusement.

It would be difficult to imagine a more pleasant watering place, and we will be surprised if the waters do not obtain, in a few years, a celebrity, commensurate with their excellence—an excellence evinced from the fact of their having cured a number of aggravated cases of disease. We are glad to learn that the number of those who have visited them this season, has been large, so great that the managers could not accommodate *all*.

Canal Tolls.—More than *four hundred thousand dollars* of tolls have been derived from our public works since the opening of the spring trade. There are several months of active business yet before us, and the amount received during the fiscal year, will doubtless far exceed the estimate of the State Treasurer. Well may Pennsylvanians rejoice in the glowing prospects which are opening before them, and with what proud satisfaction may they hail this rich reward of all their patient perseverance and untiring energy!

Penn. Demo. Herald.

LOUISVILLE, KY., AUGUST 1.

Important.—The Bank of Kentucky has, we learn, agreed on the terms on which it is to take one million of the debt due to the Branch of the United States Bank in this city, and is to take its banking house at $35,000.—The debt is to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. and to be liquidated in one, two, three, and four years. The arrangement will be advantageous to the banks, and highly beneficial to the community. It will be completed in a few days. The entire sum now due the branch here, is thirteen or fourteen hundred thousand dollars.—*2dv.*

NEW YORK, JULY 30.

Large Freight.—The Steamer William Gibbons, which arrived yesterday from Charleston, brought about two hundred passengers. Any packet to or from Europe would be thankful to earn as large a freight. The steamboat arrangement to Charleston is one of great public utility, and we are happy to see it so abundantly rewarded.

Cotton from Algiers.—Some specimens of the cotton grown in Algiers, which have recently been sent to Paris, have excited considerable surprise. The cotton is superior to that imported from New Orleans. It is finer and stronger, and will bear comparison with either the cotton, from Bourbon or Cayenne.—*Le Voleur.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Salisbury District.—Abraham Rencher is undoubtedly re-elected. Davidson to be heard from.—The following was the vote of the other counties:

	RENCHER.	PEARSON.	CRAIGE.
Rowan,	209	691	927
Randolph,	933	257	147
Chatham,	1174	83	332
	2316	1031	1406

From the Mecklenburg District, we have the vote of that county only, viz. Conner 1157, Shipp 823. Lincoln, the residence of both candidates, will, we fear, so increase Conner's majority, as to overbalance Shipp's probable majority in Cabarrus. We fear Conner is re-elected.

MECKLENBURG.—Stephen FOX, S.; J. A. Dunn and J. Hutchinson, C. [All Van Buren.] Poll—Senate, Fox 613, D. R. Dunlap 551: Commons, Dunn 1128, Hutchinson 1101, F. L. Smith 878, S. V. Simons 849.

ORANGE.—Joseph Allison, S.; John Stockard and —— Forest, C. Poll—Senate, Allison (V. B.) 713, James Mebane (W.) 463. Commons, Stockard (V. B.) 1185, Forest (V. B.) 1155, Hall 1000, Craig (W.) 939.

TOWN OF HILLSBOROUGH.—William A. Graham, (Whig.)

SURRY.—H. M. Waugh, Senate, by 123 votes over P. Henderson; Thomas Chapman and Mordecai Fleming, Commons. [Both for White.]

DAVIDSON.—J. A Hogan, Senate, by a majority of 458 votes over H. Walzer; George Smith and Charles Brummell, Commons. [All Whigs.]

ROWAN.—Thomas G. Polk, Senate; John Clement and Jesse W. Walton, Commons. [All Whigs.]

TOWN OF SALISBURY.—Wm. Chambers, [Whig.]

STOKES.—Matthew R Moore (W.) S. by a majority of 192 votes over L. Ziglar (V. B.) John F. Poindexter and Caleb Matthews, C., (both White.) Poll: Poindexter 1130, Matthews 772, Emanuel Shober [V. B.] 726, Matthew Hill [V. B.] 484.

WILKES.—James Wellborn [W.] by a majority of 820 over W. C. Emmett. William Horton and John Watts, C.—both White.

RANDOLPH.—A. Staley, Senate; William B. Lane and Zebedee Rush, Commons. [All for White.]

CABARRUS.—David Long, Senate; D. M. Barringer and Levi Hope, Commons. [All Whigs.]

HALIFAX.—Col. Andrew Joyner, (W.) Senate; Major Gee (W.) and William West (V. B.) Commons.

TOWN OF HALIFAX.—Dr. Robert Bond (Whig.)

NORTHAMPTON.—William Moody, Senate; William E. Crump and R. B. Garey, Commons. [All Whigs.]

The Raleigh Register of this morning classes the parties, so far as received, as follows:

For White.—Granville 1, Beaufort 3, Washington 3, Pitt 2, Hyde 3, Newbern 1, Jones 3, Carteret 3, Greene 1, Wake 1, Hillsboro' 1, Chatham 2, Brunswick 3, Wilmington 1, Halifax 3, Northampton 3, Anson 3, Randolph 2, Stokes 3, Wilkes 3, Surry 2, Richmond 3, Cabarrus 3, Rowan 4.—57. To which we add Montgomery 3, Moore 2, and Randolph 1, (Mr. Staley, about whom the Register has doubts, growing out of his votes last year; but we are assured that he came out openly for White.) Making in all 63.

For Van Buren.—Franklin 3, Warren 3, Nash 3, Edgecombe 3, Granville 2, Pitt 1, Johnston 3, Lenoir 3, Wayne 3, Craven 3, Greene 2, Wake 2, Orange 3, Cumberland 3, Fayetteville 1, Chatham 1, Bertie 3, Halifax 1, Randolph 1, Surry 1,—45. To which we add, Robeson 3, Moore 1, Sampson 3, New Hanover 3, Bladen 3, Columbus 3, Mecklenburg 3,—64. Deduct 1 in Randolph, makes in all 63.

Kentucky Elections—The Congressional Elections have just taken place, and have resulted in the choice of *nine* Whigs, and two Jackson men, leaving two districts doubtful.

Washington City.—We have only time to state, that the mob in Washington have destroyed some Negro houses, School houses for negroes, &c. and that threats have been issued against the Post Office. That and the other Departments are guarded by armed citizens and soldiers. The mob is said to be headed by a Judge Brice.

A great fire took place in New York on Wednesday morning last, which destroyed about 50 houses, and property to amount of from 5 to 700,000 dollars, of which $200,000 were insured. Upwards of 1000 persons, concerned with printing offices and binderies were thrown out of employment. Four persons killed or burned to death.

A Bore.—"I want to see some of *your gimblets*," said a green-horn one day as he entered a hardware store. The dealer took down several parcels, neither of which suited. "Well then, what kind do you want, here is almost every variety." "Why darn it, I want to git one o them are sort what bores squar holes."

Emigration.—The total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom in the last year, was 76,222, being an increase of 13,695 on the number of the former year. Of these, 32,799 sailed from Ireland. The Irish emigrants of the last year exceeded those of the former by 10,604.

MARRIED,

In this County, on Saturday evening the 8th inst. Mr. H. J. REID, of this town, to Miss BARBARA E. BLUE.

DIED,

At Philadelphia, on Monday afternoon the 10th inst. in the 22d year of his age, JOHN LITTLE, Esq. of North Carolina.

In Chatham County, on the 3d inst, Mr. JESSE CARTER, and on the 6th, Mr. JAMES CULBERTSON.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, August 13, 1835, Hall & Johnson's Boat Messenger, with Goods, for C. T. Haigh, B. Beach, G. Huributt, Hall & Johnson, James Martine, Geo. W. McDonald, E. B. Drake, of this place; and for J. W. Thomas, and W. A. Williams, of the interior.

Also, on the 11th, D. O'Hanlon's boat Lady of the Lake, with Goods for W. S. Latta, Curtis & Myrover, J. Huske & Son, J. M. Dobbin, Peleg Pearce and S. T. Hawley, of this town; and for Murphey & Taylor, John Murphey, L. F. Williams, J. McKisson & Son, J. L. Bitting, Walker Anderson, Golding & Breedlove, J. H. Bitting, J. Krider, Evans, Hines & Co. and J. & J. Nesbit, of the interior.

Also, on the 14th, boat James Seawell, with Goods as above, and S. Colton, Dr. B. Robinson, and D. McNeill, of this town; and for J. Lemly & Son, C. W. & E. R. Harris, and Waugh, Courts & Waugh, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 18

Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	29 a 33
Ditto, apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Beeswax,	21 a 22	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton,	16 a 17	Salt,	60
Corn,	60 a 62	Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 5½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	a 1 20	Bale Rope,	10 a 11
Flour,	$6 a $7	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a 18

NEW FALL GOODS.

And Splendid Patterns.

CHESNUT STREET AND BROADWAY FASHIONS.

E. B. DRAKE having removed to the large building lately purchased and fitted up, a few yards South of the United States Bank, Gillespie street, informs the public that he is now receiving and opening, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of English, French, India and American Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, selected by himself, and of the very best quality and styles, and embracing a variety of almost every article kept in a Dry Goods Store.

—*Also*—

133 bags Rio, Laguyra and St. Domingo Coffee,
25 hhds. brown Sugars, assorted,
150 reams writing and letter Paper,
50 kegs Nails, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d,
20 do Dupont's Powder,
20 do. White Lead,
12 doz. Collin's & King's Axes,
Lamp and train Oil,

Together with almost every other article connected with the Grocery line, all of which, both Dry Goods and Groceries, are offered at wholesale low for cash. Country Merchants are invited to call and see.

E. B. DRAKE.

Fayetteville, August 16, 1835. 50-4t.

BACON.

10.000 lbs. of BACON, for sale by
W. C. COOK.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE to rent. Apply to
W. C. C.

August 18. 50tf.

Auction Sales.

TO-MORROW Wednesday 19th at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Store in the Jam, N. W. corner of Market Square, the Stock of said Store, consisting of

Bbls. and bags Coffee, bbls. Sugar, Castings, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

Also, 7 hhds. Porto Rico MOLASSES, superior quality. Terms at Sale.

AMOS KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*

August 18. 1t.

Notice.

The Firm of WILLKINGS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. W Willkings is duly authorized to settle the concerns of the Company.

MAR. R. WILLKINGS,
EDW'D W. WILLKINGS.

August 14, 1835 50-2w.

Commission & Forwarding STORE.

MR. WILLKINGS having retired from the concern of Willkings & Co., the business will be continued by the Subscribers, under the Firm of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, at the same Store, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets. They will pay personal attention to the forwarding of Goods to the interior, and receive Cotton and other Produce on Storage, which will be sold or shipped as directed.

EDW W. WILLKINGS.
ROBERT C. BELDEN.

August 14. 50-2*mo.*

42d ANNIVERSARY.

Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company.

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the Company's Rendezvous, on Saturday next, at 8½ o'clock, in full Summer Uniform, provided with seven rounds of Blank and three Ball Cartridge, for the celebration of your 42d Anniversary.

By order of R. T. GOODWIN. *Major Comm'dt.*

THOS. COCHRAN, *O. S.*

August 18, 1835.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

desired to do so. The object is to form a phalanx to maintain efficiently the peace and quiet of the City.

11 o'clock.—The city effectually guarded and all quiet.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF TUESDAY EVENING.

Order and security restored.—The judicious and energetic advice and personal influence and example of the venerable patriot and hero of our Revolution, General Samuel Smith—which we had barely time to mention yesterday—proved successful in obtaining that spirited concert of action among the well disposed inhabitants of our city, which resulted, we had almost said *degraded*, in assembling last evening an organized and armed force, amply sufficient to protect the persons and property of our citizens from injury, and ensure *obedience*, if not *respect*, to *the law of the land* in contradistinction to Lynch's Law.

At the very time our citizens were assembling yesterday in the Exchange, to deliberate on the means, if any were yet in our power, or could be obtained, to protect ourselves from the unrestrained outrages of a licentious mob; portions of that mob—in open day—were engaged in completing the destruction of the dwelling houses of two highly respectable citizens, and repulsing, with rude and insulting threats, all such as ventured to *solicit them* to desist from their reckless proceeding—which no one dared to oppose. The scene, however, was entirely changed after the well-disposed citizens appeared in arms in sufficient force to ensure the certainty that no riotous or disorderly act—no stealing or destruction of property could be effected or even attempted with the slightest hope of escaping from prompt and deserved punishment. Not a mob man appeared in the street—or appeared only to conduct himself as an orderly and peaceable citizen. And throughout the whole of last night not a single act of disorder was committed.

Our city will not only suffer in reputation by the recent riots, but all holders of property in the city will be severely taxed to compensate the sufferers by the lawless acts of the mob—which, from the experience of last night, it is evident beyond the possibility of a doubt, might have been prevented with great certainty and perfect safety. Justice says that the city, and the city alone, whose constituted authorities *could and ought* to have protected the property of individuals from lawless injury and did not, shall pay a full compensation to the injured. And the sum necessary for that purpose will probably exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

The scenes of last Sabbath can never be erased from the memories of those who witnessed them. Thousands of citizens were to be seen in Charles street throughout the day witnessing the work of destruction, carried on by some fifty persons, almost all apparently under 20 years of age—some not over 12—and several of them quite intoxicated with the wine they had found upon the premises. Some of them were cutting up the interior of the house with axes—some attempting to cut up the roof—some cursing and swearing—some hurrying—and many lugging off the bottles of wine they had found and other spoils of their work. All this was done, and more, much more, in the presence of thousands—and not a hand was raised against the proceedings. In the night, when the destruction of Mr. Johnson's house took place, the scene became more appalling. And yet the deeds of a band of perhaps one or two hundred men and boys, were witnessed in the most profound silence by, it is supposed, fifteen or twenty thousand people.

The rioters seeing these things, thought the city was their own, and naturally concluded that they could tear down and destroy whatever they pleased. They went on in their work of destruction, pulling down and clearing out the other dwellings we mentioned yesterday. It seems they exercised a forbearing spirit towards EVAN POULTNEY, the President of the late Bank of Maryland, for on appearing before his residence, he met them at the door, and, as we are informed, told them that neither the house nor furniture belonged to him—confessed the great error he had committed, and said he had made all the amends in his power, but if they wished to take possession of the house or to lay violent hands upon him he should make no resistance. One of the party replied in substance, as the property was not his, and as he had confessed his sins they would let him off—they only sought those who undertook to justify themselves. They then gave a shout and passed on.

The destruction of the Mayor's furniture, Mr. Morris's also, and the attacks made upon the property of other citizens, whose only fault consisted in their having taken an active part against the destruction of private property by the rioters, had the effect at last to rouse the citizens to a sense of their duty. They took their stand yesterday, and did what, we doubt not, they all wish had been done three days before. We hope and believe the city is now safe, and that an end has been effectually put to rioting and disorder. One thing is certain, the present organization will be kept up so long as there remains the least shadow of a disposition to disturb the tranquility of the city.

We observe that the reports abroad in the newspapers, relative to the number killed and wounded, are greatly exaggerated. We have heard to this time but of four deaths, and of about twenty wounded. The latter may turn out to be somewhat larger, but we think not, and several of these received their injuries from missiles thrown at them.

A white man of the name of Reuben Crandell, was arrested in Georgetown on Tuesday evening, by two of the police officers of this city, (Messrs Robinson and Jeffers,) and committed to prison, on a charge of having been engaged in circulating incendiary publications among the Negroes of the District.

He was examined yesterday afternoon before Mr. Justice Coote, Mr. Key attending for the U. States. The examination took place in the jail, and we have not learnt the result, further than that enough appeared in evidence to authorise the full commitment of the prisoner for trial.

Nat. Int.

Judge Lynch.—Modesty always accompanies true merit, and his honor is a *striking* illustration of it. He comes from nobody knows where, and goes nobody knows whither. He pursues the even tenor of his way, dispensing justice without any of the law's delay, and the *pleadings* in his court cost nothing, every fellow having the privilege of telling his own story. Judge Lynch arrived at Bayou Sara, from Vicksburg on Wednesday evening last, and immediately went into business.—The only case then on docket, was that of as precious a scoundrel as ever graced a gallows. He was soon disposed of. A hundred and fifty well laid on, it is said, were given him, with a blanket and his clothes, and he was then snugly deposited in a tight little craft, and sent adrift. We forget to mention that a little of the superfluous hair was taken from about his eyes, that he might steer clear. No records are kept in this court, and consequently we depend solely upon rumor for our reports of cases, but from a thousand tongues we can generally hear something of the truth.

St. Francisville Phœnix.

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have obtained Licenses to practice Law: In the Superior Courts—Giles Mebane, of Orange. In the County Courts—Henry W. Miller, of this city; William H. Washington, of Waynesborough; and Lieut. John B. Magruder, of the U. S. Army.

Decisions have been made in the following cases:

DANIEL, J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Troy *et al.* EXRS. v. Williamson, from Columbus; affirming the judgment below. Also, in the case of Pender v. Fobes, from Chowan; affirming the judgment below. Also, in the case of Doe *ex dem.* Lucas & Turner, v. Cobbs *et al.* from Wake; affirming the judgment below.

GASTON, J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Bird v. Chaffin, in Equity, from Rowan; affirming the decree below. Also, in the case of Harris v. Harris, in Equity, from Guilford; affirming the decree below. Also, in the case of Grant, Adm. v. Bustin, Adm. in Equity, from Halifax; affirming the decree below. Also, in the case of Rice v. Satterwhite, in Equity, from Granville, Decree for Plaintiff. Also, on the petition of B. Love, for leave to bring a bill of review; Prayer of the petitioner denied.

Extract of a Letter to the Editors of the Raleigh Register, dated Buncombe county, July 5, 1835.

"I take pleasure in saying to you, that our County Court is just over, and although no public meeting was called, yet a good deal was said on the subject of the next Presidency; and I think it can no longer be doubted that Judge White will get a very general vote in Buncombe county. We are determined, some of us, to do all in our power to put down faction; and as for Baltimore Conventions, we view all such as self constituted and dictatorial, and intended only to forestall public opinion.

"I further think, that the detestable Pott's Resolutions will be decisively condemned, as one of the candidates for the Commons makes it a test question. It is, in my opinion, high time to take a firm stand, and choose men from principle.

"There are now three Candidates for Congress in this District; Mr. Durham, of Rutherford, has lately come out, and is a VAN BUREN man; the other two, Graham and Newland, are both for Judge Hugh L. White."

Singular.—There have been many circumstances related of our revolution and the great men who projected and carried it through, which were they not so well attested, would almost induce a suspicion of their truth; but the following striking coincidence is one of which we do not recollect ever before having seen a notice of:

Washington born Feb. 22, 1732, inaugurated 1789; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

John Adams born Oct. 19, 1735, inaugurated 1797; term of service expired in the 65th year of his age.

Jefferson born April 2, 1743, inaugurated 1801; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Madison born March 5, 1751, inaugurated 1809; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Monroe born April 2, 1759, inaugurated 1817; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

The above is a list of five of the Presidents of the United States (all men of the revolution) who ended their terms of service in the 66th year of their ages! J. Q. Adams' term of service, had he been elected a second time, would have also expired in the 66th year of his age.

North Alabamian.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, August 8.

Later from Europe.—By the packet ship *Sheffield*, from Liverpool, we have our papers to, and of, the 9th from Liverpool, and 8th from London, with Paris dates of the 6th.

A conspiracy to assassinate *Louis Philippe* had been discovered and prevented.

The Court of Peers have sentenced *Revercbon*, one of the Lyonnese insurgents, to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 5000 francs, for violent and insulting language towards the Court. The prisoner described himself as a Republican soldier, and rated his judges in good round terms.

The affairs of Spain seem adverse to the Carlist cause. The death of *Zumalacarregay* is probably an irreparable blow to them. The siege of Bilboa had been raised, and the besieging forces had retreated in great confusion to the mountain fastnesses, where Don Carlos had his head quarters. To a handful of British auxiliaries, who were present and aiding in the defence of the town, is ascribed, with the usual boastfulness of the English prints about British prowess, &c., the success of the defence.

The Queen of Spain is about receiving efficient aid from France. The *Moniteur* announces, that by virtue of a convention signed between the Dukes de Broglie and Frias, on the 28th ult., the foreign legion is transferred to the service of the Queen of Spain. No stipulation has been made about strengthening the foreign legion by any French recruits. Volunteers however would be received, and the Prefect of the Seine advertises for recruits; and announces that the public office of the Military Intendant has been opened for the purpose of receiving all who offer themselves, without the necessity of applying elsewhere for leave.

Two steamboats, with detachments amounting to 900 men, had sailed from England—to form part of Colonel, now General Evans's command.

A conspiracy to overturn the throne of the Emperor Nicholas was discovered in St. Petersburg, in the course of the month of May; and more than sixty persons have been arrested on a charge of being engaged in it. Such is the secrecy with which the proceedings of the Russian Government are conducted, that the news of this affair only reached Paris recently.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—July 8.

The sales on Thursday last were 2000 bags, Friday 2000, Saturday 1200, Monday 1500, Tuesday 500 to 1000, and to-day 1000.

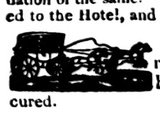
The business done since last week has been extremely small; in prices American Cotton has declined ¼d per lb. and Brazils ½d per lb. Holders of long stapled Cotton are very anxious to sell, and prices are quite unsettled. In other descriptions sellers evince a willingness to take off ¼d per lb. The week's import is very large—43,738 bags.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

96tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street

November 1, 1834 91f.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
5 d. Blown do.,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do. do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
23 do. Laguira do.
46 do. Cuba do.

For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.

April 27, 1835. 34 tf

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market.

For sale by E. B DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 28tf.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de-naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also,* on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. f.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

5 Bbls. superior Loaf
5 do. do. Lump } **SUGARS.**

For sale by JOHN MUNN.

May 25, 1835. 38 tf.

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

New Books.

SIX months in a Convent, by Miss Read; Reply to do., by the Lady Superior; Domestic Happiness; Outre Mer; Men and Manners in Great Britain; Wilberforce's practical View; Mother's Friend; Fanny Kemble's Journal; Malcom's Bible Dictionary; Barnes on the Romans; Brown's Dictionary of the Bible; Andrew's Devotions; Chitty's Pleadings; Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1835.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 26th ult. a negro man named ARTHUR; he is of a light complexion, has very large white eyes, a very high forehead, rather inclined to be bald, knock-knee'd, has a down look when spoken to, and speaks very slowly and long; about 38 years old, and about 6 feet high; had on when he left, a suit of cotton fustians, and a wool hat, all considerably worn, which he may have changed, as he has sundry other clothes. I will give $10 for his apprehension, so that I get him, if taken in the State, or $25 if taken out of the State.

CURTIS C. OATES.

Duplin County, N. C. July 1, 1835. 44-tf.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,

Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys, Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835. 43-tfJ.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

The Voice of Experience

HAS Spoken! and the afflicted are once more called upon to listen to facts which cannot be controverted; for a few years past the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR has effected more cures in the cases it is recommended for than any other medicine that has ever been recommended to the public. It is confidently asserted that in 90 cases out of 100, it has had the desired effect in removing Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Muscles. A few of a great many proofs are herewith submitted. So important is it always to have it at hand, that every family would do well to keep it by them in case of need. So effectual has the Vegetable Indian Elixir proved in all those cases in which it is recommended, that the proprietor feels authorized to state, it will effect a cure in ninety cases out of a hundred, when taken according to the printed directions accompanying each Bottle. The Elixir is composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and may be taken without the least risk or injury to the constitution. It is unnecessary to say more in favor of this invaluable *Remedy;* too many in this community have already been cured by it for its virtues long to remain unknown, and it must, and will become the universal resort of the afflicted here, as it has done in other places. For the further satisfaction of those who may feel disposed to doubt the efficacy of this medicine, the following certificates are submitted. Its reputation, however, is now established in every neighborhood in South Carolina, and hundreds of our most respectable citizens can testify to its truly admirable qualities.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some time afflicted with the Rheumatism very severely, from which he could get no relief, until being advised to procure some of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, which he accordingly did, and from which, after taking a few doses, he was entirely relieved. SAM'L PEARSE.

Columbia, April 16, 1832.

Near Rice Creek Springs, Richland District S. C., April 20, 1833.

I certify, that my son, Thomas Mitchell, Jr., aged 15 years, has been troubled for eight years last past with the Rheumatism, and for the last three years has been unable to help himself; his pain was very severe, so that he could not be moved without great agony; his limbs were paralyzed and drawn up and he presented an object hopeless to all that knew him. I resorted to several Physicians for relief for him, without effect. Having heard of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, I procured the same for my son. On taking it he was much relieved, and by continuing it to the fourth bottle, has entirely removed the pain, his flesh is restored, and he is now enjoying good health. I would in all cases of Rheumatism, earnestly recommend it to those who are affected with this excruciating pain.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

We being neighbors and acquaintances of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, and having often seen the situation of his son, fully corroborate the above stated case, and, as we believe, has been cured by the Indian Vegetable Elixir.—Samuel Meek, David D. Hay, Briteon Spelling, Robert Thompson, B. Haigood.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some years tormented with that excruciating disease, Chronic Rheumatism, and was advised in February last to procure from Dr. Fitch some of his Indian Vegetable Elixir. Accordingly, I procured some of it, and to my great surprise and still greater relief, it entirely removed the complaint, after taking a few doses, and I have not since had a return of it. JESSE ARTHUR.

Columbia, April 21, 1831.

Who can doubt the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR?

This is to certify, that I the subscriber have for several years past, at stated periods, been greviously afflicted with rheumatism, and have at intervals been confined to my house unable to attend my ordinary avocations. I had resorted to the common remedies, without obtaining relief. Hearing of the value of Dr. Fitch's medicine, I applied to him for the same, and have, as I trust, by the efficacy of his Indian Vegetable Elixir, been perfectly cured. On one occasion I was for more than a month in such a situation, that I could not move my limbs without assistance, and by making use of one bottle was restored. At another time I was for the space of three weeks unable to leave my house, and by the use of one bottle was again relieved. I therefore recommend cordially, and with great confidence, this invaluable specific to those who are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints.

WM. BARCLAY.

Columbia, October 16, 1835.

RICHLAND DISTRICT,
State of South Carolina.

Personally appeared before me William Barclay, and made oath that the above certificate is true. ROBT. BRYCE, J. P Ex. Off.

Pendleton, Oct. 25, 1832.

Dr. A. FITCH:—*Sir*—I take this opportunity by the politeness of one of our Representatives in the Legislature to acquaint you of the almost miraculous cure effected by your Indian Vegetable Elixir on my daughter since I last saw you. I purchased two bottles of the Elixir and administered them to my daughter; after having used one bottle she was greatly relieved, and the second restored her health altogether. She is in the enjoyment of better health than she has had for several years. I deem it my duty to make this communication to you with a desire that you may make whatever use you think proper of it; and I earnestly recommend the use of the Elixir to all those who are suffering in a similar manner.

ALLANSON G SINCLAIR.

Another Fact.

EDGEFIELD, June 2d, 1832.

Mr. James Boatwright:—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your kind attention in delivering my letter to Dr. Fitch for the five bottles of his Indian Vegetable ELIXIR. It came safe to hand, and if you are a parent, you can conceive of my joy, when I inform you that my son who has for the last six months suffered every pain from the Rheumatism which was possible for a human being to bear, has been entirely cured by that Elixir I had mourned over him and had given him up to be a cripple for life, and all the fond expectations I had anticipated from him, appeared to be blasted forever. But now to see him walking about free from pain, and daily gaining strength, gives me more pleasure than I can express Several of my neighbors have experienced immediate relief. In only one instance have I known it to fail, and that was a most hopeless one; still he thinks he has experienced benefit enough from it to induce him to persevere longer the use of it; as he has not yet given it a sufficiently fair trial. If this communication can be of any service to my fellow beings, I freely give my consent that you should make such use of it as you think conducive to that end.

I remain ever your much obliged friend,

ANACK P. HICKMAN.

Sold by **J. J. LING,**

Druggist, Fayetteville.

August 4, 1835. [PRICE $1.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln-dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS. fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,

For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT INCREASE OF STOCK.

THE Subscriber, having received his Spring purchases of BOOKS and STATIONARY, invites the attention of the public, throughout the State, to his very large Stock, which is offered at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Additional supplies of new and Standard Works, are received every two or three weeks.

AMONG THE STOCK ON HAND ARE:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddrige's Commentaries.
Quarto Family Bibles.—Polyglott and plain 8vo, 12mo. and Pocket Bibles, in great variety.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels and Acts.
Testaments, large and small, fine and plain.
Common Prayer Books,—a variety.
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto., Parkinson's do., Hymns of Zion.
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Watson's Bible Dictionary; Buck's do.; Alexander's do.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
McDowell's Theology.
Works of the Rev Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do.; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do.; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do.
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works.
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Philip's Works, viz: on Redemption; Guide to the Doubting; Guide to the Conscientious; Communion with God; Manly Piety.
Dick's Work's; Christian Philosopher, &c.
Baxter's Call and Saint's Rest.
Bunyan's Works; Bickersteth's do.
Life of Rowland Hill. Keble's Christian Year.
Wood on Inspiration. Confession of Faith.
Venn's Whole Duty of Man.
Jay's, Cotterell's, Meade's, Berrien's, and Jenk's Family Prayers.
Horne's Manual for the afflicted.
Miller on Ruling Elders; do. on the Christian Ministry. With a variety of other Theological Works.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Pollok's, Burn's, and Campbell's Poetical Works; beautiful Editions.
Hazlitt's British Poets.
Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare.
Burke's Works; Scott's Novels, complete in 27 vols.
Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh.
Do. of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.
Bulwer's Novels 12 vols., Cooper's do.,
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
Lardner's Cyclopedia, 23 vols.
Jones's Defence of North Carolina.
Hume, Smollett, and Bissett's England, 9 vols.
Ditto ditto, and Miller's do. 4 vols.
Gibbon's Rome; Ferguson's do.
Robertson's America, Scotland and India; and Charles 5th.
Bancroft's United States. Gillie's Greece.
Rollin's Ancient History.
Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary.
Buffon's Natural History.
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Treasury of Knowledge.
Davenport's Dictionary of Biography.
Dictionary of Quotations.
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
People's Magazine; A Million of Facts.
Crockett's Life and Downing's Letters.
The Blue Book. The Federalist.
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books.
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Romance of the Forest Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Life of Franklin. Irving's Works. Form Book.
Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; 75 Receipts. McKenzie's 5000 Receipts.
Three Years in the Pacific.
Galaxy of Wit. The Casket.
Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women.
Mason's Farrier.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.
Harper's Family Library; Boy's and Girl's ditto.

Together with a variety of New Novels.

Blank Books; Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Slates, Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Ink and Ink Stands; Pencil Cases; Maps; Albums; and a variety of other articles of Stationary.

A very LARGE assortment of GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH *SCHOOL BOOKS.*

Standard *LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS.*

Together with many Books which cannot be enumerated. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 1835.

BACON.

5000 POUNDS **BACON,** Corn fed.

For sale by

W. & J. FARMER.

July 13, 1835. 45-tf.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

MILL IRON'S &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

The Subscriber

HAS on hand, and offers to sell at reasonable prices, either for Country Produce, Cash, or on time to good men, the following Articles:

4000 bushels Liverpool SALT, in bulk,
1500 ditto Turk's Island, do.
600 ditto Sound, do.
40 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
6 do. Port and Teneriffe,
6 do. Madeira,
150 pieces Dundee and tow Bagging,
10 tons English Iron,
5000 lbs. Bacon,
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 ditto Island do.
30 bbls. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
60 bags green Coffee.

In addition to the above articles, a general and very extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

Hats, Shoes, Hollow and Hardware, China and Glass do.

In acknowledging past favours, he respectfully solicits future patronage.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Fayetteville, July 13, 1835. 45 6w.

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the Firm of G. & L. HURLBUTT; the business will be conducted at the store heretofore occupied by G Hurlbutt

GOOLD HURLBUTT,
LEVI HURLBUTT.

N. B.—All persons indebted to G. Hurlbutt are requested to settle the same without delay; and those having claims against him, will please present the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1835. 43tf.

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 39tf.

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES,** made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joining William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the before mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber.

C P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hay and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, A. D. 1835.

IT is Ordered by the Court, that Wednesday shall hereafter be set apart for the trial of Causes on the State Docket, instead of Thursday, and that the Order heretofore passed requiring Justices of the Peace to recognise witnesses in State cases to appear on Tuesday, be rescinded, and they are hereby required to recognise such witnesses to appear on the first day of the Court.

Ordered, That the Clerk publish the above regulation in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal, until the next term of this Court, and also advertise the same at the Court House door, and other public places in the County.

(Copy from the Minutes.)

[42] Test, ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr. *Clerk.*

Irving's 2d Volume.

ABBOTTSFORD and NEWSTEAD ABBEY, by Washington Irving; Japhet in search of a Father; Ross's 2d Voyage in search of a North West Passage; Penny Magazine, 3 vols; Peach's Graphics; Passion Week, by Bishop Andrews; Finney on Revivals; Smith's Key to Revelations; Bancroft's History of the U. S.; Chitty's Practice, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 22, 1835.

Lime.

50 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, on board boat Post Boy, will be sold low on arrival.

AMOS KIMBALL.

July 7, 1835. 44tf.

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE